

WILL REDUCE THE CANAL COMMISSION

Senate Committee's Bill Will Cut the Membership from Seven to Three.

RADICAL CHANGES MADE

Accounts To Be Audited in the War Department Instead of by a Special Auditor.

GENERAL LAWS BARRED OUT

Committee Uncertain About Type of Canal, but Inclined Toward the Sea Level Project.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Reduction of the membership of the Isthmian Canal Commission from seven to three and provision that the offices of administration shall be on the isthmus instead of in Washington will be presented for in the canal bill soon to be presented by the Senate Canal Committee. The first draft of this bill has been prepared.

Restrictions of the present law which make it necessary that there shall be representation of the Engineer Corps of the army and navy on the commission will be removed.

With regard to salaries of officials and employees the bill will provide that such as serve in Washington or in this country shall be paid according to the prevailing scale of wages in the government's executive departments, and that there shall be an increase on a percentage basis for those working on the isthmus. The President is to name the salaries of commissioners and engineers, but other salaries and wages shall be determined by the commission.

NO SPECIAL AUDITOR.

The committee's bill will provide that auditing of all canal accounts shall be placed in charge of the auditor for the War Department. Members of the committee have not been impressed with the system of the present commission as explained by Auditor Benson. They see no necessity for a special auditor at a high salary, when the work of his department is merely bookkeeping and the final audit is made by the auditor for the War Department.

The bill will provide for an administrative examination upon the zone to take the place of examination under the Civil Service Commission. It will also require that all the accounts of the Panama Railroad Company must be kept separate from those of the commission, and that all money received from all sources shall be turned into the treasury to be placed to the credit of the canal fund.

There will be a specific declaration that the laws of the United States shall not apply to the canal zone unless expressly so provided. The purpose of this is to exclude the eight hour alien labor contract laws from operation in the canal zone. For the purpose of extradition of criminals the canal zone is to be declared to be territory of the United States. There is no disturbance of the present government of the zone, nor of the existing system of courts, except that provision will be made that appeals and writs of error from the court of last resort in the zone may be taken to a Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, and from there to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CHANGE IN JURISDICTION.

In matters of arbitration relative to the zone of such lands outside the zone as it may be found necessary for the United States to purchase in connection with construction of the canal, the measure will provide that two of the commissioners shall serve as arbitrators on behalf of this government. The treaty with the Republic of Panama provides that in all negotiations the United States shall name two arbitrators and the Panama Republic two.

Members of the Senate committee are unanimously in favor of building the canal under the contract system. With regard to the question of the type of canal a majority of the committee have not yet reached a conclusion, but, judging from the character of the present work of William Barclay Parsons, who was before the committee to-day, and of Professor Burr, who appeared in the afternoon, it seems to trend strongly in favor of the sea level project. Both of these engineers favor that type and in the opinion of members of the committee their criticism of the lock canal project endorsed by President Roosevelt will question its feasibility and permanency when the sponsors for that project appear before the committee.

OPPOSE SUBWAY LINE.

Business Men Against an Underground Along Third Avenue. Representatives of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards' House Owners' Association and the United Real Estate Owners' Association opposed the building of a subway along Third avenue at a meeting yesterday of the commission appointed to take testimony for and against the construction of the line. They favored a line along First avenue, as there would be less danger there and something is needed to relieve congestion in that section.

Chief Engineer Rice told the commissioners that the building of the proposed Third avenue subway would not interfere with the operation of the "L" road.

DRY GOODS, & C.

WE have tried to express ourselves here from time to time on the subject of gentlemen's dress, but our remarks have been necessarily disconnected.

So we have written our views connectedly and illustrated them in a handsome little brochure.

We should like you to have a copy. Will you drop in for it or shall we mail it?

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

SUBWAY STATION AT OUR DOOR.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ANOTHER COLLEGE ASKS FOR METRIC

Massachusetts Agricultural Institution Urges Littauer Bill's Passage.

WOULD BENEFIT PUBLIC

Chemical Manufacturer Explodes the Theory of Great Expense Attached to Contemplated Change.

WORKMEN LEARN IT EASILY

Experience of Twenty-Four Years Proves Value of the Decimal System.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Among the forceful petitions received by members of Congress favorable to legislation for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in the government is one from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst. It has been referred by Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts, to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Representative J. H. Southard is chairman. It says:

"Feeling convinced that the introduction of the metric system as a standard of weights and measures would be a decided benefit to all the departments of the government, as well as ultimately to the entire community, we, the undersigned, respectfully ask your favorable consideration and kind support of the enclosed bill, introduced in the House of Representatives by L. N. Littauer, M. C., December 13, 1905, the purpose of which is to fix the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric, which is at present in use in the leading countries of the world."

This petition is signed by C. A. Grossmann, George E. Stone, George P. Mills, William P. Burk, F. A. Waugh, P. B. Haskins, Joseph B. Lindsey, George N. Holcomb, Francis Canning, Fred H. Smith, E. G. Proulx, E. F. Leach and H. W. Haskins.

The notice that the introduction of the metric system will prove expensive to manufacturers received a severe blow when Mr. George P. Adams, of the Baker & Adams Chemical Manufacturing Company, of Easton, appeared before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures last week in advocacy of the Littauer bill, which provides for the adoption of the metric system in the government departments after July 1, 1908. He said in part:

"We have been in business for twenty-four years, and in that time we have used the metric system practically throughout our manufacturing plant. It has not only facilitated our work in a great many ways, owing to the ease of calculation and the ease of manipulation in making up chemicals and diluting solutions, but it has also enabled us to move the decimal point in our calculations with ease. We employ quite a number of workmen. Some have been in grocery stores, and we have one who was in a machine shop. After the first day, the boy who came from a machine shop had no trouble at all in dealing in the metric system; in fact, he makes all his calculations in the metric system in the laboratory."

"If we desire to make up any new chemicals in the laboratory, we are quite sure to use the metric materials to be used and always do it in grams or metres or kilos. In putting up materials for consumption, in fact, I don't know of any mistake that has been made in weighing or measuring materials in kilos or grams and centimetres or any other unit that I know of."

Knowledge of California, asked: "In the case of any concerns, such as yours, that might at the present time use another system, would the expense of changing amount to very much?"

"Possibly \$5 or \$100. You might have to get a few balances and a few measuring cases, in fact, all the measuring cases at this time are practically made in metres or grams."

CONCEAL CASES OF MEASLES.

Bronx Board of Health Orders That Physicians Pay More Heed to Law in Epidemic.

Dr. Gerald Phelps, assistant superintendent of the Bronx Board of Health, has been investigating the epidemic of measles in Bedford Park and has ordered that physicians pay strict attention to the rule ordering that all contagious diseases be reported to the health authorities.

Dr. Phelps considers the present state of affairs alarming. He has discovered in the district fifty cases of measles. Out of this number only twenty-nine cases were reported by physicians.

The epidemic has affected the attendance in the schools, particularly in the Fordham public school, in Welch street, and the school in 243 street.

Some of the reasons given by wealthy parents for not reporting the cases is that they are inconvenient while waiting for the Board of Health to fumigate their homes and that there is a great deal of difficulty in getting their children back to school.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

PRELATE IN CONTROVERSY WITH ST. PAUL PRIEST



Archbishop Ireland

WANT INQUIRY OF SMOOT DENIES

MORO SLAUGHTER 3 WIVES STORY

Desire in Washington for Investigation of the Killing of Women and Children.

Has Only One, Declares the Mormon 'Senator in Denouncing Tale of Clemenson.

SAID THAT WOMEN FOUGHT MAKES CHARGES HIMSELF

General Wood Says Children Had To Be Slain To Get at the Men Warriors.

Says His Accuser Was Expelled from Mormon Church and Officers Were After Him.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

General Wood's explanation that it was necessary to slay without distinction Mormon men, women and children who gathered in the crater of Mount Dajo has not allayed a sentiment in Washington that it would be well for the War Department or Congress to investigate the circumstances of this slaughter.

According to the reports General Wood has sent to the War Department more than six hundred persons were killed in the battle, and of the six hundred a large number were women and children.

Not since the battle of Wounded Knee, nearly twenty years ago, have soldiers of the United States Army been called upon to slay women and children, and as a result of that battle there were numerous stalwart protests, all directed against General Miles. As in the battle of Wounded Knee, the Moros were driven into a hollow and an enfilading fire poured in upon them.

As an excuse for the slaughter the plea is set up that the Moros were as bad, if not worse, than the men, and there could be no discrimination in the killing.

General Wood says he had first to kill the children. In any event both women and children were mown down by the machine guns, which had been hauled three hundred feet to the brink of the crater. General Wood says he had no choice but to bury their bodies in the bodies of those who went to their aid. Even on the present table they turned upon Red Cross representatives. In other words, according to the information received indirectly from General Wood, these people were "juramentados," fanatics who must be killed on sight else they would kill those whom they could reach. Many persons here would like to hear more as to whether the "juramentados" spirit extends to babies in arms among the Moros.

SON FOR OLIVER HARRIMAN.

Third Child Is Born to the Couple at Their Home in East Fifty-Second Street.

At their city home, No. 34 East Fifty-second street, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman Monday evening. This is the third child of the family. All are boys, the oldest being twelve years.

Mrs. Harriman is prominent among the younger matrons in New York society. She is the daughter of Francis D. Carley and the sister of Mrs. Charles W. Harrington, who was formerly Mrs. Richard H. Hunt. Her brother, Francis D. Carley, married Miss Irene King, daughter of the late J. Howard King, last summer.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DOLLIVER READY FOR RATE CHANGE

Iowa Senator Decides to Offer a Judicial Review Amendment of His Own.

GREATLY CHEERS OPTIMISTS

Mr. Simmons Advocates Hepburn Bill, but Is Willing to Accept Reasonable Modifications.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Senator Dolliver has joined the ranks of those who believe the Hepburn railroad rate regulation bill should be amended. Instead of holding out for the passage of the amended bill he has in preparation a judicial review amendment to be submitted later.

This amendment is taken by optimists as indicating that the republican factions in the Senate are getting together. A deal of quiet work has been done toward this end, much of it by Senator Allison, of Iowa, who seems to have been taken into the confidence of both factions and who believes that, if possible, there should be an understanding by which the republican majority can control the final shaping of the rate bill.

Senator Dolliver's amendment is awaited with much interest. That element on the republican side which is demanding explicit provision for court action would be glad to see the Iowa Senator propose something they can support, because this would simplify the situation. They are willing that Senator Dolliver or any other republican shall have full credit for the authorship of a satisfactory review provision. Should no such provision come from the Dolliver-Clapp faction they will be glad enough to accept one from the democratic side.

The poll shows that as matters now stand, with the President and Attorney General Moody opposing a broad review, they have not a sufficient number of republican votes to adopt such an amendment. They lay claim to forty votes on the republican side and believe they have a fair chance to get twelve or fifteen on the democratic side, with a certainty of at least eight.

Senator Tillman gave notice to-day that after to-morrow he would seek to have the Senate immediately after routine morning business each day. He expressed fear that the country might think the Senate was "dawdling."

The only speech in the Senate to-day was by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who advocated the Hepburn bill, but said he would accept reasonable modifications. He gave practically all his attention to the right of Congress to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to make rates, contending that such a right exists beyond question. He asserted that "existing transportation rates are in many instances unjust and unreasonably high, and unfair and ruinous discriminations are practiced against individuals and localities."

"We might as well look the fact in the face," Mr. Simmons said. "The plain truth is, in this contest between the corporation and the people is that the railroad want the laws affecting them administered by tribunals, composed of men appointed for life, and whose amenability to the people is, therefore, remote."

WEST VIRGINIA ROADS MUST PAY MORE TAX

Governor Dawson Preparing for a New Valuation of Railroad Property in the State.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Trouble for the railroad companies which traverse the State of West Virginia is foreshadowed in the visit to Washington of Governor William M. O. Dawson, who came here to forge an entirely new weapon against common carriers.

West Virginia has a new law relating to the assessment of property for taxation. It requires that property of all kinds shall be appraised at its full value. The last assessment of railroad property in the State was under the old law and was made in 1894, when the valuation was put at about \$36,000,000. The United States Census Bureau recently issued a bulletin showing the actual valuation of railroad property in West Virginia to be \$32,000,000.

Governor Dawson has asked the Director of the Census to permit two of his experts to go to West Virginia to assist the State Board of Equalization and Assessment in making a reappraisal of railroad property, which will mean an early increase in the taxes so far as the railroad companies are concerned.

Some of the West Virginians now in Washington believe the assessments will at least be trebled.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

DRY GOODS, & C.

REPUBLICANS FOR CAMPAIGN SECRECY

Defeat Democratic Resolution for Inquiry as to Where Political Funds Came From.

INTENDED AS NON-PARTISAN

But a Democratic Trick to Make "Capital" Was Scented, and It Was Lost.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

Democratic members of the House Committee on Election of the President have succeeded in putting the republican members of the committee on record as favoring a continuance of secrecy regarding the contributions made to the Republican and Democratic National Committees in the last Presidential campaign.

Immediately after the hearing yesterday on the bills introduced by Representatives McCall, of Massachusetts, and Cockran, of New York, requiring publicity of campaign contributions, the committee went into secret session.

Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, a democrat, then moved that, in view of the widespread reports of corruption in past elections and the stories that both committees had ample funds, the committee report to the House a resolution of inquiry. This resolution provided for sending for persons and papers and the disclosure of the contributions that had been received by the Democratic and Republican National Committees, together with a statement as to what the money had been expended for. It would have led to a thorough uncovering of all the financing of the two national committees, together with a fuller statement than has yet been made of the contributions to the fund at the disposal of Postmaster General Cortelyou.

Mr. Hardwick made a speech in which he said that this resolution was a non-partisan one, and he did not care which party was hurt. All he desired was to have the truth known, in the interest of both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Taggart, and to be subpoenaed before the committee and compelled to tell where the money came from.

The republican members of the committee drew to arms in opposition to the resolution. They were all opposed to it. They said that nothing good could come from investigations, and the democrats were merely trying to make capital.

When the motion to the resolution came to a vote it was defeated by a tie vote. After the vote had been taken and the investigation on campaign purposes.

This action was taken as the result of a hearing given to Senator Tillman by the Committee on Finance and Elections. In the informal decision it was determined that as there seems little opportunity of doing in the past the best thing to do was to enact legislation for the future.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, will be enabled and published in the NEW YORK HERALD. Those interested, in America, will thus be enabled to learn the whereabouts of friends travelling abroad.

Names of Americans registering at the office of the European Edition of the Herald, No. 49 Avenue de